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TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1910.

A WISE SELECTION.

Governor Hughes, of New York, has accepted the seat on the Supreme Court bench made vacant by Justice Brewer's death, and will qualify in October. This announcement, which will be read in every section of the country this morning, will be hailed with satisfaction by every man who looks to the Supreme Court for the best and the highest in American ideals of government. Mr. Hughes is a Republican and he is without experience as a judge, but he has shown himself one of the most astute lawyers in America, and, by his strong administration in New York, he has shown his ability to judge political conditions justly and accurately.

Perhaps no news of the year has been more significant in its bearing upon the future politics of the country. Not only the State of New York, but the whole country will feel the effect of Governor Hughes's change of office. His removal from New York politics will take place before the end of his term, and in consequence will place Lieutenant-Governor Horace White in the executive chair. As Mr. White, however, will have but three months to serve before his successor is elected, this aspect of the change is of small importance compared with the prospect that Governor Hughes's retirement will mean the election of a Democrat as his successor. Hughes has been the only buoy that has kept New York Republicanism above water. His integrity, his ability and his courage have kept in the ranks of the party a great company of voters, who have long been disgusted with such political rottenness as that which was shown in the recent Albany investigation. As Hughes alone has saved his party, the removal of Hughes will almost inevitably mean the overthrow of his party in New York. It is easy to see how a strong Democratic administration in that State will affect national politics.

In this connection, Mr. Taft has made good his promise to appoint men to judicial office regardless of political considerations. Had he been influenced by politics in choice of a successor to Justice Brewer, Mr. Hughes would certainly have been about the last man he could have chosen, in view of Mr. Hughes's value to the Republican party in New York. To name him meant to sacrifice the best interests of his party in its critical state; to appoint another man in his stead meant, in Mr. Taft's eyes, a loss to the country. He chose the more honorable but the more costly alternative, and he deserves all credit for it.

The addition of Mr. Hughes to the Supreme Court bench will have a still more important effect upon the trust question. Mr. Hughes will, in all probability, be called upon to cast the deciding vote in the cases against the American Tobacco Company and the Standard Oil Company, and upon his opinion will depend the fate of the present Sherman Anti-Trust Law. This is an important task to give any man, and the decision will be a weighty one, but if there is one Republican whom the country believes will decide the question upon its merits, that man is Mr. Hughes.

STUCK THE RIGHT TRAIL.

Secretary Ballinger is having a long inning in the investigation of his department, and although he has not Glavin to back him up, he is making a good fight for the game. Of course, he will not be accredited with any degree of sincerity by the men who oppose him, because the cry of the "interests" has been raised against him, but even at this he will have the help before the committee makes its final report.

Ballinger's presentation of his case has been very simple. He has merely stated what the law is and has shown how he has enforced the law as it is written, not as it was construed by the Master of the former Forester. This may not be very interesting reading to the public, and it may sound rather flat after what has been said by the other side, but it will appeal to every man who believes in facing facts as they are. Ballinger knows this, and he is perfectly right in resting his case here.

Occasionally, however, Ballinger's counsel uncovers a trail which shows how Pinchot came to declare war against Mr. Ballinger and all those who worshiped not Roosevelt—and Pinchot as his true prophet. In the very last hearing on the case, Mr. Ballinger's lawyers brought out some interesting facts regarding the origin of the Pinchot rebellion. It appears

from the testimony of George O. Smith, of the Geological Survey, that Pinchot told him last July that "Ballinger was a yellow dog," and announced, at the same time, that if Ballinger's friend attacked Former Secretary Garfield at the Irrigation Congress, he, Pinchot, would turn the fire on Ballinger. This, it will be noticed, was but four months after Ballinger had taken office—long before most of the offenses alleged against Ballinger's administration were said to have been committed. A little later on, according to other evidence presented to the committee, Pinchot announced to one of his subordinates that he would get Ballinger out "one way or another."

In other words, it begins to look as though, with all his fine talk about conservation and the Roosevelt policies, that Pinchot was working harder to unseat the Secretary of the Interior than he was to conserve everything in sight. The fight appears to be finally settling into what many suspected it was from the first: the attempt of one man to put another man out of office because he did not like him.

Ballinger may not be a model Secretary, and his record in the past may not be ideal. He may even have had the wrong theory of conservation, even if he has enforced the law to the letter. Yet, the chances of his vindication are all the brighter since it turns out that the fight made by Pinchot is a personal attack—not the work of a champion of right or as the advocate of Mr. Roosevelt's square deal, which was generally three-quartered.

IS JOE COMING HOME?

Senator Joe Bailey, of Texas, has been doing some fine preaching in Washington. Of course, he took care not to say what he had in his heart on the floor of the Senate, for he knew that if he did, it would get into the Congressional Record and would forever be lost to the world. He adopted the better course of getting a newspaper man off in the corner and telling him all that he had in mind—or, at least, that part of it which was breaking his rest.

The sum and substance of what Bailey said was about this: The time has come for Democrats to return from the house of bondage and to come back home. They should dwell no longer in the land of the heathen and should worship no more strange gods. They should come back to the old principles and reverse them. Joe put it this way:

"I am firm in the conviction that the only road to permanent success for either individuals or parties lies in an unyielding adherence to what they believe to be right. If we could once more induce the Democratic party in every State and in the Union to reconsecrate itself to those great principles which once constituted its strength and its glory, we could again enlist a majority of these people under our banner, and we could govern our country with a justice and a wisdom that would repeat our history from 1801 to 1860, during which time we lost but three presidential elections, and never lost two in succession. If, rejecting all isms and fads, we will set our faces resolutely in favor of our ancient principles, without stopping to count whether it spells victory or defeat, we will make our future secure; but as long as we waver with great issues we can neither restore ourselves to the confidence of the people nor bring the government back to the principle on which its founders intended that it should be administered."

This is about what every man has been thinking who has kept an eye on the weather and has read the obvious signs of the times. If Democracy is to be Democracy, it can only be by returning to fundamental Democratic principles. If fundamental principles are to triumph, they can only triumph over the corpse of every Populistic wolf arrayed in a Democratic lion's skin. This much is so plain that the wayfarer man could not mistake it even if he would.

It is equally plain that real Democratic principles can never triumph over what Bailey calls the "fads and isms" until the makers and molders of these fads and isms either abandon them or else cease to call themselves Democrats. What Bailey intimated may be plainly stated: our party never lost a real adherent until it opened the doors and admitted the Populists, and it never won a national fight after that time. Many of the best men in the country refused to support the radical policy laid down in 1896, and they have consistently refused to support the men who originated that policy. They did not leave the party, but the party left them; they have stood upon the solid principles of the party, and if the party is ever to regain its place, it must come back to those principles.

But how does Bailey stand on this matter himself? Is the angel who sounds the blast to the sleeping children of Democracy willing to heed his own bugle-call and fall into line? If he is, he will certainly have to undo much that he has done and will have to forget much that he said when the Aldrich Abomination was sitting in high places. Bailey says the wanderers should return; and Bailey should be the first to come, and in coming he should renounce the error of his way, and hold fast to a true Democracy and undying that knows no protection.

WHY THEIR FEES ARE HIGH.

Boston is never scandalized at anything that happens within its own sacred precincts, but even it is somewhat perturbed because the lawyers' fees in a case now pending in that town have reduced an estate in litigation from \$750,000 to \$100,000. The estate in question was much involved, and its division was contested by heirs from various sections of the country. There was a strong suspicion of fraud in many of the claims presented to the court, and it was manifest that at least one of the claimants was an arrant faker.

These conditions, of course, required the employment of the best legal talent and involved long litigation, but neither those nor any conceivable legitimate conditions could warrant charges that swallowed 80 per cent of the property before its owners could be determined. Coming on the heels of another case in New Jersey, where a firm of lawyers presented a bill of \$75,000 for services rendered in connection with an estate of \$40,000, this incident has raised much talk among the newspapers as to what a lawyer may legitimately charge.

Unquestionably, legal fees have increased greatly during the last few decades. Rufus Choate, long a leader of the New York bar, was content with a fee of \$50 in most cases, and Aaron Burr, an able lawyer, as well as a bad politician, thought himself fortunate when he could get a fee of \$100. Daniel Webster never earned more than \$20,000 the year, according to the New York Times, and Lincoln felt rich when his legal labors had enabled him to set aside \$8,000 after many years of practice. There are some cases on record, even in the "golden" days of the legal profession, when lawyers' fees mounted as high as they do now, but these are so few and far between that it is safe to conclude that it costs a man more of a dollar to get a dollar at law than it ever cost before.

Why is this the case? Are the lawyers better, or are their services more valuable? Is the barrister who pleads a case to-day more valuable, as an expert, than he was thirty years ago? Those who know the history of the bar will hesitate to decide against the old-timers. The truth of the whole matter is, as usual, a combination of causes. Pleading in civil cases at least, has advanced so rapidly during recent years that the amount of labor required in the preparation of a case is greater than it ever was before. There is more law, and there are more complex conditions to be considered. This demands more of the lawyers' time, and, in consequence, more of the clients' money. Then again, most of the legal contests now noted for excessive legal fees have been desperate cases or cases involving a vast sum. The suit now on in Boston, for instance, was a forlorn hope for every party to it. The litigants had to get good lawyers and pay them heavily, or lose all. In other cases, where the merits are clear and the amount involved is greater, no one balks at a high fee. William D. Guthrie, for instance, got \$100,000 for his services in the Plant will case, without scandal or even comment. He was worth what he cost to the contestants.

Back of all these there is another reason for high fees, which may seem paradoxical on its face. Fees are high because there are not many lawyers. Supply and demand may affect the price of provisions, but oversupply of lawyers, instead of lessening the cost of counsel, has really increased it. The average lawyer who is lucky enough to get a big case knows, in most instances, that as he has little prospect of another in the near future, he had better make the most of it. He gouges his client for all he can get. The most reasonable lawyers are those lawyers who are busy and whose reputation insures them a regular clientele. They can afford to be moderate in their charges when they know they have the business.

HOW NOT TO HOLD ELECTIONS.

Not even the presence of the Colonel in Paris could stir up interest in the elections to the French Chamber of Deputies, which have just been concluded. The people went to the polls, or stayed away, as they were pleased; they did not care especially whom they elected; they did not even begin a canvass against any of the Cabinet ministers. The election was very properly held on Sunday, so far as the excitement was concerned, for it could not have been more placid, uninteresting or orderly.

Something is radically wrong with a republic whose elections are dull. Political activity is the only assurance that public offices will be rightly apportioned or properly administered, and when this is wanting the government either is not worth the saving or the men in office are not worth unseating. The people who will not fight to elect their candidates to office cannot be good citizens and cannot appreciate the benefits of good government.

The trouble with France is that she has no political parties to lend excitement to the elections. There are Socialists and there are Republicans; there are Bonapartists and there are Orléanists; but between them there is not enough political hurrahing to make a respectable cross-roads campaign meeting in this country. They fight like furies on the floor of the Chamber, but they end their battles with the debates, and never think of campaigning in the open, no matter what the issue may be.

So little political organization is there in France that in some districts as many as forty men are candidates for the Chamber. Many of these are of the same political faith, and few of them are running on platforms differing in any respect from those of their fellows. They run for office because they want to visit Paris for a season, and they are not deterred by any party organization which uses the lash to subdue the recalcitrant or to admonish the youthful to await their turn.

The chances are that the Socialists will be left in control of the Chamber. Premier Briand is already returned,

and most of his Cabinet are safe. If the majority stand with the Cabinet, the present policies will be continued; if the election be against the Socialists, there will be a stormy scene in the Chamber, a new Cabinet will be formed, and the people will hardly know the difference. Under any party and in any circumstances, the public debt will accumulate, the discontent of the people will grow, and France will be preparing for another uprising. We think, here in America, that we have too much politics, and we rue the day that brought nominating conventions, campaigns, mud-slinging and political muckraking, but we should be thankful when we compare ourselves with the French that we take sufficient interest in public affairs to prevent a few men from ruling indefinitely and are enough concerned to elect the unworthy from office. Happy is the country that has its campaigns, and safe is the country that has its parties.

BUILDING FOR THE FUTURE.

Every citizen of Richmond who wants a better, finer city for the future will welcome the coming of Charles Zueblin, who lectures to-night at the John Marshall High School. Mr. Zueblin is not a faddist who is preaching a useless gospel to people who do not care. He is a man who knows his business, and he has a trail of handsome, cleaner cities behind him to show for his labor in other sections of the country.

Mr. Zueblin comes to Richmond at a fortunate time. The city is where a great movement for civic improvement would do the most good, and, as a people, were never in a better position to make greater plans for municipal betterment. With Washington Ward added to the city, and with many outlying sections still unimproved, Richmond could, by careful, well-conceived plans, be made a city beautiful in five years' time.

Civic improvement has passed from the experimental stage and no longer ranks with other interesting but impractical fads of the idle. It has become a great question vitally affecting the life of city people, and adding immeasurably to their health, their prosperity and their communal happiness. It is an investment that pays larger dividends with every passing year.

FIRING AT THE PATENT OFFICE.

A manufacturer in Springfield, Ill., has written the President a letter telling him that the patent laws of this country are "a delusion and a snare." He says that he knows whereof he speaks, since he holds seventy-five patents and has had frequent dealings with that bureau of the government which is supposed to keep the clutch of the rich from the genius of the poor. "The whole system of the Patent Office," says the objector in question, "is a misrepresentation and a swindle, being a thousand times worse because it defrauds industrious persons, giving them the promise of protecting the fruits of their energies." When it is too late," he says, "the inventor discovers his protection is really . . . a rainbow of deception."

Barring some minor rhetorical defects, this is rather a strong condemnation of what has generally been considered one of the best branches of the government service. Had it come from a disgruntled inventor of a perpetual-motion machine, this protest might be thrown out of court as natural; but coming from a successful man, it deserves attention. The government issued 37,241 patents during 1909, and received therefor \$1,999,735 of the people's money. If this expenditure gives inventors ample protection and assures them the safe manufacture of their inventions, it is money well invested; but if it is money spent for protection that does not protect, the government is in the gold-brick business. The facts in the case remain to be seen, but it is worth while noticing that fire has been opened upon another chosen vessel of the Colonel's administration.

An anxious inquirer wants to know what the Kaiser can do to please the Colonel after the gay reception the French gave him. This, of course, is one of the uncertainties of the future. The Kaiser has a game arm and cannot go a few rounds in the squared circle with the Colonel, and as he has his dignity to preserve before the people he cannot wrestle with the great disciple of the manly art. Still, there are some fine old corners in the palace, in any one of which the Kaiser might show the Colonel that he can use short, ugly words in good, strong English. Maybe that would satisfy the Distinguished Visitor, thirsting for a taste of home, sweet home.

Strange how sickness is beginning to play havoc with the Republican Senators. Expert diagnosticians have declared the Aldrich-Hale complaint to be coldfeetitis.

We are almost hopeless of our second choice after the Colonel—that is, the Peerless Colonel—for the presidential nomination. We cannot support Harmon any longer. Jeff Davis has come out for him.

The Cuban leaders are said to have given General Leonard Wood a rather cold reception when he dropped in on them Sunday. This is where the Cubans show their good sense, but it is a little hard on the Doctor, especially since he has just been made the Hot Thing in the Army.

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Richmond Advertising Agency, Inc. Mutual Building.

WISHES TO HAVE A RICH AMERICAN

Bogus Prince Michael de Lusignan Hunting by Mail.

FINE COLLECTION OF TITLES

Claims Descend From King of Jerusalem; Is Really Son of a Waiter.

BY LA MARQUE DE FONTENAY. LUSIGNAN, a name which has withstood the test of time, and which has been unenviably noticed through the ages, is the name of one of the most famous of the names of the past. It is the name of a Prince, a King, a Emperor, and a Pope. It is the name of a man who has been a hero, a saint, a martyr, and a villain. It is the name of a man who has been a king, a emperor, a pope, and a villain. It is the name of a man who has been a king, a emperor, a pope, and a villain.

The real and authentic house of Lusignan, now extinct, took its name from the town and castle of Lusignan, in the Department of Vienne, some twenty miles to the southwest of Poitiers. The castle and the Lusignan family were founded, according to tradition, by the fairy Melusine, who lived one Friday night, and without fortune, it may be as well to furnish a few notes bearing upon the subject. The real and authentic house of Lusignan, now extinct, took its name from the town and castle of Lusignan, in the Department of Vienne, some twenty miles to the southwest of Poitiers. The castle and the Lusignan family were founded, according to tradition, by the fairy Melusine, who lived one Friday night, and without fortune, it may be as well to furnish a few notes bearing upon the subject.

The Sires of Lusignan owned the petty sovereignty of Angoulême and of De la Marche, and one of them, Guy by name, married Sibylle, daughter and heiress of Amaury I., the penultimate Crusader King of Jerusalem, being created on the occasion of his wedding Count of Jaffa and lord of Cyprus, which he held for thirty years, becoming extinct with the death of Queen Catherine Cornaro, last of the Sires of Lusignan, who sold her crown and her kingdom to Venice in 1489. A hundred years later it was taken from the Venetians by the Turks, and remained in their possession until leased to Great Britain in 1878.

Meanwhile, the Lusignans who had remained in France, and who had lost their prestige, were deprived of all the honors and titles of the Sires of Lusignan, and in 1771 their ancestral claims to the throne of Jerusalem were extinguished by the decree of the Duc de Montpensier. There was a distant relative who died in 1597, under the name of Stephen de Lusignan, and whose name, which was his real name, was commemorated by his "History of the Kingdoms of Jerusalem and of Cyprus," published at Paris in 1572, and which is now to be found in the National Library of France. After that the family became extinct, at any rate in the male line, and the Lusignans of the close of the reign of King Louis XV. of France that he permitted one of his favorite courtiers, who could show descent on the distal side from the De Lusignans, to style himself De Lusignan, and to adopt the arms, created at the same time Marquis de Lusignan. His son, in turn, was a delegate of the nobility of Gascony, at the meeting of the States General in 1789, and along with the other nobles in 1792, returned to France in 1800, and died in the utmost poverty and obscurity in 1813, without leaving any issue.

"Prince of Armenia." During the reign of Emperor Nicholas I. of Russia, some Armenian agitator, of the look of a man who could serve as a pretense for a revolution, found a nucleus of a nationalist movement, found an adventurer, a nee-doctor, the son of a man in the Russian army, of the name of Leo, who was wont to boast that he had in his veins the blood of the former Lusignans, and who, for want of something better, they took the name at his word, dubbed him with the name of Lusignan, and the title of "Prince of Armenia." Leo, along with a number of parchments showing in a more or less satisfactory manner that he was descended from the Crusader, Guy de Lusignan, and the Sires of Lusignan, whose line had died out with Queen Catherine Cornaro of Cyprus, was proclaimed King of Armenia, under the title of Leo VII.

Leo's Russian policy at the time that the Crimean War broke out, on the eve of the Crimean War, he was invested with the honorary rank of colonel in the Russian army, and he was made a member of the Imperial Russian Academy. But when Emperor Nicholas died, after the hostilities had been in progress for some time, that the Armenians could not be trusted to offer the promised assistance to the Russian army of invasion, he caused Leo to be removed from the army, and he was placed on board a merchant vessel leaving Kronstadt for London, with the sum of \$10,000 in cash, and a threat of deportation to Siberia if he ever dared to set foot again on Russian territory. Shortly after his arrival in London he was robbed of all he possessed.

Some wealthy Armenians in England took pity on his misfortune, and subscribed a certain sum for him by means of which he was enabled to travel to the various European capitals, seeking refuge, and to try and recover what he was pleased to call "his rights." Everywhere the doors were closed against him. Finally, he was driven to the United States, where he was received by a certain sum for him by means of which he was enabled to travel to the various European capitals, seeking refuge, and to try and recover what he was pleased to call "his rights." Everywhere the doors were closed against him. Finally, he was driven to the United States, where he was received by a certain sum for him by means of which he was enabled to travel to the various European capitals, seeking refuge, and to try and recover what he was pleased to call "his rights." Everywhere the doors were closed against him. 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